



An EPA Update on Activities at
the Larry Landry Dump and the
New Forked Island Shipyard
Sites December 1990

Site Update Larry Landry Dump and New Forked Island Shipyard Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

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SAMPLING TO BEGIN

As part of a Screening Site Inspection (SSI) at both the Larry Landry Dump and New Forked Island Shipyard sites in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 Superfund Program will begin taking soil samples during the month of December, 1990. An SSI is the second phase in the process to evaluate a site for potential addition to the National Priorities List (NPL) of hazardous waste sites. For more information on the Superfund process, refer to the chart on page 3 of this update.

The SSI sampling effort is intended to provide current information on any potential contamination that may be migrating off-site. During the inspection, analytical data collected from the Larry Landry Dump and New Forked Island Shipyard sites will be reviewed.

LARRY LANDRY DUMP SITE INFORMATION/BACKGROUND

The Larry Landry Dump is located off Louisiana Highway 333, one mile north of Intracoastal City, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. The site is located on private land owned by (b) (6) who leased part of the land to Mr. Larry Landry. Mr. Landry used the land as an open dump for oil field and solid wastes from off-shore drilling rigs. The site operated in the early 1980s and ceased operations when the owner proposed raising the rent.

The site was used as an open dump for various solid and liquid wastes generated from offshore oil rigs. The operator did not provide any containment structures to prevent any release of contaminants via the air, ground water or surface water routes. Piles of waste were placed directly on top of the ground.

The Chicot Aquifer system underlies Vermilion Parish, and consists of thick sand and gravel deposits. The Chicot Aquifer is divided into two units called the upper sand and lower sand, in which the upper sand is connected to the Abbeville Unit. The Vermilion River recharges the Chicot Aquifer new Banker, five miles north of the site. The site is underlain by 200 feet of clay, under which is the Abbeville Unit.

The site is surrounded by surface water. Drainage from the site would flow into a north-south ditch that parallels the access road, and empties into an east-west ditch that empties into the Vermilion River 1/2 mile downstream. Potential sensitive environments affected by the surface water migration are wetlands (estuarine), a state wildlife refuge and habitats used by the Peregrine falcon and the Atlantic Ridley Turtle.

Previous sampling indicated high concentrations of inorganics such as barium, cadmium, chromium, lead and zinc. The air pathway, therefore, is not of concern since these inorganics have low particulate/mobility potentials.

NEW FORKED ISLAND SHIPYARD SITE INFORMATION/BACKGROUND

The New Forked Island Shipyard (NFIS) is located on Parish Road P-6-1, approximately 1.5 miles west of Louisiana Highway 82, in Forked Island. NFIS was owned and operated by Mr. Danny Prejean, until it went bankrupt. The date of bankruptcy is not known. NFIS is now owned by the Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Site operations, waste handling and disposal practices at NFIS were the same as those at the Old Forked Island Shipyard (OFIS).

OFIS repaired barges and tugboats. Wastes generated at OFIS were disposed into an onsite pit.

Sources of waste at NFIS are scattered clusters of barrels, an area of contaminated soil, a vat and an underground storage tank. Four clusters of barrel refuse, possibly containing methyl-ethyl-ketone (MEK), are scattered throughout the site. An area of ground contamination measuring approximately 30 by 15 feet is also located onsite. (An accidental spill or intentional release may have caused this contamination.) A vat, possibly containing contaminated sludge, is located east of the on-site buildings. There is an on-site underground storage tank, but its location, capacity and contents are not known. Sundry canals are located throughout Forked Island. NFIS is

bordered on the north by the Intercoastal Waterway. Canal water is most likely used for the irrigation of rice fields. It is possible that recreational areas are located near the site. The terrain is practically flat, and as a result, lacks an upgradient drainage area. The flow direction of the canals are not known.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

Test results from the current SSI at the New Forked Island Shipyard will be known within 6 months after sampling takes place. A final determination concerning the site will not be made by EPA until the complete SSI report is evaluated. After completion of the SSI, further evaluation may be needed. If so, a Listing Site Inspection is conducted. A determination of "no further action" may also be made at any these stages.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The goal of the Superfund Program is to ensure that you are kept well informed and have a voice in decisions made about the actions taken in your community. Throughout the Superfund process, information is available at the EPA office in Dallas. If you have any questions or need more information, please call

William H. Taylor
Chief, Site Assessment Section
U.S. EPA (6H-MA)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 655-6740

or

Alyce Bishop
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. EPA (6H-MC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 655-2240

or

1-800-533-3508

Questions from the media should be directed to:

Roger Meacham
or
David Bary
Region 6 Press Officers
U.S. EPA (6X)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 655-2200



A mailing list is being developed for the Larry Landry Dump and New Forked Island Shipyard sites. If you did not receive this fact sheet by mail and wish to be placed on the site mailing list, please fill out, clip, and mail this coupon to:

Alyce Bishop
U.S. EPA (6H-MC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

NAME _____

AFFILIATION _____

STREET _____

CITY, STATE & ZIP _____

DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER _____

The Superfund Process

The Superfund program was enacted by Congress in December 1980. The law established a program to investigate and initiate actions against actual and potential releases of hazardous chemicals and other substances at sites throughout the United States. In 1986, Congress reauthorized Superfund and increased the size of the fund from \$1.6 billion to \$8.5 billion. EPA administers the Superfund program in cooperation with individual states.

The Superfund process can differ for each site. There are usually six phases which begin when a site is identified and conclude with a final remedy.

EPA monitors the site throughout the process. *If at any time contamination becomes an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA may conduct an emergency action, known as a removal action.*

EPA attempts to identify parties who may be legally responsible for site contamination. Once identified, these parties are asked to participate in the investigation and remedial process. If they do not agree to participate, EPA may seek their participation through legal means.

Identification



Before most people understood how certain wastes might threaten public health and the environment, hazardous wastes were often disposed of at locations where they could either enter the ground, water, or air. Now these sites are being brought to the attention of EPA by private citizens, and local and state agencies.



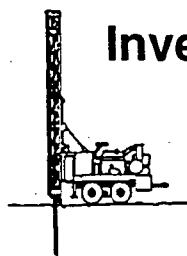
Assessment

A preliminary inspection of the site is conducted by EPA or a state agency. The site is assessed for the presence of hazardous chemicals and other substances and their potential impact on public health or the environment.

NPL Placement



If EPA finds that a site poses a serious actual or potential threat to the community, the site is placed on the National Priorities List (NPL), a roster of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. The NPL currently includes more than 1,100 sites nationwide.



Investigation

EPA conducts a two-part investigation of all NPL sites. The first part, a remedial investigation, identifies contamination and site-related threats to the environment and public health. The second part of the investigation, a feasibility study, evaluates various approaches to addressing site conditions.

Preferred Remedy



EPA selects a preferred remedy for the site from among the alternatives presented in the feasibility study. After EPA recommends its choice, the public, and state and local officials are given an opportunity to comment on it. After it considers the comments, EPA selects the final remedy for the site.

Final Remedy



Following the selection of a final remedy, EPA designs and implements the chosen remedy. EPA negotiates with parties responsible for contamination of the site to design, implement and pay for the final remedy. If an agreement cannot be reached, EPA proceeds with the final remedy. EPA may, through legal action, later recover costs from the responsible parties.

What is Superfund?

Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, in 1980 to correct the problems of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that may threaten public health or the environment. U.S. EPA administers the Superfund Program in cooperation with individual states.

The original law established a \$1.6 billion trust fund financed primarily through a tax on chemical industries. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in 1986, and increased the size of the trust fund to \$8.5 billion.

Using the proceeds from the trust fund, EPA and sometimes the State, investigates and remediates the hazardous waste sites. However, the Superfund law also provides EPA with the authority and the necessary legal and administrative tools to require potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to pay for correcting site problems. PRPs are individuals or organizations identified as having owned, operated, or in some way contributed to the wastes at a hazardous waste site.